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Dated 1 December 2003

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18OCT02 E756973-1 D10002
P01/7700 0.00-0224293.1

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1. Your reference

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2. Patent application number
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18 OCT 2002

0224293.1

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*

Robert McFarlane
19 Spiers Road
LOCHWINNOCH
Renfrewshire
PA12 4BS

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

8486714001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention

Integrated respirator

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)*

Kennedys Patent Agency Limited

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)*

Floor 5, Queens House
29 St Vincent Place
GLASGOW
G1 2DT

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)*

8058240002

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Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

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Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

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a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
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c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
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Patents Form 1/77

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Continuation sheets of this form	
Description	17
Claim(s)	
Abstract	
Drawing(s)	7

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Priority documents	
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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent *(Patents Form 7/77)*	
Request for preliminary examination and search *(Patents Form 9/77)*	
Request for substantive examination *(Patents Form 10/77)*	
Any other documents *(please specify)*	

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature Kennedys Date 18.10.02

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom David Fulton Tel: 0141 226 6828

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1 **Integrated Respirator**

2

3 This invention relates to a respirator. In particular it
4 relates to an integrated respirator that is suitable for
5 use by aircrew so as to provide significant higher levels
6 of comfort and user acceptability.

7

8 Aircrew can be exposed to nuclear, biological and
9 chemical (NBC) hazards in the course of their flying
10 duties. Therefore, in order to negate the effects of
11 such NBC hazards any respiratory system as well as the
12 crews eyes must be protected against aerosols and gases
13 in the air. Additionally, the rest of the body of any
14 crew member must be protected against direct contact with
15 NBC agents in the form of liquid or solid particles.

16

17 Protection of respiratory systems, eyes and skin area
18 above the neck of aircrew is normally achieved by wearing
19 an integrated respirator. Typical integrated respirator
20 known to those skilled in the art consists of, but are
21 not exclusively limited to, a head cowl or hood, an
22 oxygen mask, a breathing gas supply hose, a clear visor,
23 a neck seal and a shoulder cover that forms a leak-proof
24 assembly that fully encloses the head.

Such respirators are specifically designed to either fit over or under the users flying helmet. Such designs have a number of inherent problematic features. In particular the over the helmet designs are bulky, and are easily ruptured in wind blast and ejection forces exhibited during emergency egress. Furthermore, it is difficult to interface the over the helmet designs with other equipment that requires to be mounted with the users flying helmet.

For these reasons the under helmet configuration has been adopted by most aircrew. There are two main types of under helmet respirator known in the art. The first type is worn under the helmet assembly and forms a close fitting hood around the head with an integral visor aperture and oxygen mask. This respirator type has several deficiencies the principal being that most users experience feelings of isolation or, semi-claustrophobia, and heat stress attributed to the hood hugging the head and being held firmly in place by the helmet.

A second limitation of this type of respirator is the associated reduced sound attenuation performance of the ear cup. This is due to the respirator cowl fitting between the ear and the ear cup.

A further deficiency of these respirators is the fact that the material used for the hood must stretch for donning and doffing. Thereafter, the material must conform to the profile of the user's head so as to provide a suitable mounting surface for the helmet. Bromo butyl rubber is an example of an elastic material used in the manufacture of cowls for such respirators.

However, this material produces high levels of discomfort when worn next to the skin.

Under helmet respirators with potentially lower levels of discomfort are also available. However, the materials used to construct such respirators do not stretch and as such the cowl shape is required to be manufactured from several shaped sections that are stitched and/or bonded together. As a result these respirator designs are particularly prone to leakage through the stitched and bonded seams.

Another type of under helmet respirator known to those skilled in the art employs comfort padding and communication system ear cups on the inside surface of the cowl. This arrangement allows air movement inside the cowl reducing the thermal stress. In addition, as the ear cups are in direct contact with the head this results in improved levels of sound attenuation. The major disadvantages of this type of respirator is the difficulty experienced in getting the ear cups correctly positioned inside the cowl and the requirement for an increased number of leak proof feed through apertures such as ear cup cableforms and comfort pad to suspension system fastenings. This results in unacceptable donning times and an increased potential for faults leading to leakage.

It is an object of an aspect of the present invention to provide an integrated respirator that provides a high level of comfort and user acceptability by being designed and constructed so as to reduce direct contact with a user's head.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an integrated respirator that provides an airtight barrier for a user's head comprising a rigid helmet and a flexible cowl having an airtight neck seal, wherein the rigid helmet defines an access aperture suitable for locating directly on a user's head and the flexible cowl is sealably fixed to the rigid helmet so providing a physical barrier for the access aperture while forming an airtight seal with a user's neck.

Most preferably the rigid helmet and flexible cowl comprises material that protects against nuclear, chemical and biological hazards.

Preferably the flexible cowl is connected to the periphery of the access aperture. Alternatively the flexible cowl completely encloses the rigid helmet.

Most preferably the rigid helmet provides a tight fit with the user's head.

Preferably the flexible cowl comprises a visor aperture, an oxygen mask suspension system aperture, a visor mist air supply and a pressure release valve.

Optionally the flexible cowl further comprises a detachable front face connected to the flexible cowl by a first airtight seal.

Preferably the first airtight seal comprises a beading edge associated with the detachable front face, a channel associated with the flexible cowl and suitable for receiving the beading edge and a zip mechanism suitable for opening and sealing the first airtight seal.

Optionally the flexible cowl comprises attachment point access holes and compression seals.

Optionally the flexible cowl further comprises a head cowl and a detachable lower section wherein the head cowl and detachable lower section are connected by a second airtight seal.

Preferably the second airtight seal comprises a beading edge associated with the head cowl, a channel associated with the detachable lower section and suitable for receiving the beading edge and a zip mechanism suitable for opening and sealing the second airtight seal.

Preferably the integrated respirator further comprises a second helmet suitable for locating over the rigid helmet, an oxygen mask suspension system and a first visor.

Preferably the rigid helmet further comprises an energy absorbing liner, attachment points suitable for connection with the second helmet, ear phones, an earphone exit point and points suitable for connecting to the oxygen mask suspension system.

Most preferably the first visor locates within the first visor aperture so providing a visor airtight seal with the flexible cowl.

Optionally the visor airtight seal provides for adjustment of the vertical position of the first visor relative to the rigid helmet.

Most preferably the oxygen mask suspension system locates within the oxygen mask suspension system aperture so providing an airtight seal with the flexible cowl.

Preferably the oxygen mask suspension system comprises a non-return inspiratory valve, and one or more non-return expiratory valves, two or more mask mounting straps and an air supply hose.

Most preferably the oxygen mask suspension system comprises a coating that provides a barrier for nuclear, biological and chemical hazards.

Most preferably on connecting the mask mounting straps to the attachment points of the rigid helmet the oxygen mask suspension system provides an air tight seal about the user's nose and mouth.

Optionally the second helmet further comprises a second visor.

Preferably the first and second visors comprise a high optical quality material that provides a barrier for nuclear, biological and chemical hazards.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of fabricating an integrated respirator in accordance with the first aspect of the present invention comprising:

(1) Fabricating a flexible cowl;

(2) Forming an oxygen mask suspension system aperture and a visor aperture in the flexible cowl;

(3) Fabricating a visor and thereafter locating and bonding said visor within the visor aperture;

(4) Constructing an oxygen mask suspension system and thereafter locating and bonding said oxygen mask suspension system within the oxygen mask suspension system aperture; and

(5) Bonding the flexible cowl to an inner helmet.

Preferably location points on the helmet ensure that the flexible cowl is correctly located on the inner helmet and provide means for connecting the inner helmet to an outer helmet.

Most preferably the flexible cowl is fabricated by:

1) Vacuum forming a flexible material and fixing the vacuum formed material by seam welding;

2) Fabricating an airtight neck seal and attaching said neck seal to the vacuum formed material;

3) Connecting a visor mist air supply to the vacuum formed material; and

4) Connecting a pressure release valve to the vacuum formed material.

Preferably the flexible material is resistant to nuclear, biological and chemical hazards.

Preferably the visor is injection moulded from a material of high optical coating. Thereafter the outer surface of the visor is coated with a nuclear, biological and chemical resistant coating. Optionally the inner surface of the visor is coated with an anti fogging coating.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 present a schematic representation of an integrated respirator in the absence of an outer helmet in accordance with an aspect of the present invention;

Figure 2 present a schematic representation of the outer helmet suitable for use with the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 3 presents detail of an inner helmet of the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 4 presents detail of an oxygen mask of the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 5 presents detail of a flexible cowl of the integrated respirator of Figure 1;

Figure 6 presents detail of a connection means for a visor and the flexible cowl of Figure 5;

Figure 7 presents detail of an alternative embodiment connection means for the visor and the flexible cowl of Figure 5;

Figure 8 illustrates the formation of the integrated respirator by employing a vacuum forming method;

Figure 9 presents an alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator in accordance with aspects of the present invention;

Figure 10 presents detail of an attachment means of the integrated respirator of Figure 9;

Figure 11 presents a further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator in accordance with aspects of the present invention; and

Figure 12 presents a yet further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator in accordance with aspects of the present invention;

Figure 1 presents an integrated respirator 1 in accordance with an aspect of the present invention. The integrated respirator 1 can be seen to comprise an inner helmet 2, an oxygen mask suspension system 3, a visor demist air supply 4, a flexible cowl 5 on which is mounted a first visor 6 and a non-return exhaust valve 7.

The first visor 6 shown in Figure 1 is manufactured from a high optical quality material and is bonded or welded to the flexible cowl 5. NBC hazards when deposited on the visor would attack the surface of conventional polycarbonate visors therefore, to protect the visor a NBC resistant coating is applied to the outer surface. The inner surface is also be coated with an anti fogging coating.

The visor demist air supply 4 also helps to prevent the misting of the visor by supplying a flow of air that is directed over the visor. The air, in normal mode, is exhausted from the flexible cowl through the non-return exhaust valve 7.

Figure 2 presents an outer helmet 8 suitable for use with the integrated respirator 1. The outer helmet 8 comprises an outer shell 9 on which are located outer to inner helmet attachment points 10 and a detachable second visor 11.

Details of the inner helmet 2, the oxygen mask 3 and the flexible cowl 5 are presented in Figures 3, 4 and 5

respectively. The inner helmet 2 comprises an NBC resistant shell 12 with attachment points 13 for both the outer helmet 8 and oxygen mask suspension system 3. The inner helmet 2 is lined with impact absorbing liners 14 and earphones 15 and earphone cabling 16 are attached to the inner surface.

The oxygen mask suspension system 3, shown in Figure 4 comprises a face seal 17 that acts to isolate the mask oro-nasal breathing cavity from the flexible cowl 5 and the first visor 6. Therefore, the face seal 17 helps prevent misting of the first visor 6 by exhaled gases from the user. Breathing gas is supplied to the user by inhalation through a non-return inspiratory valve 18. On being exhaled the gas exits the oxygen mask suspension system 3 through a first non-return expiratory valve 19. To prevent any reverse gas flow into the oxygen mask suspension system 3 a second non-return valve 20 is fitted in series with the first 19 so as to create an isolating chamber 21.

An examination of Figure 4 shows that the oxygen mask suspension system 3 further comprises two mask mounting means 22, two mask retention assemblies 23 and a gas supply hose 24. The combination of the mask mounting means 22 and the mask retention assemblies 23 allow the oxygen mask suspension system 3 to be directly connected to the inner helmet therefore helping to maintain the air tight seal between the face seal 17 and the flexible cowl 5.

The gas supply hose 24 comprises a flexible pipe that is resistant to penetration by NBC contaminants. The hose 24 is connected at one end to the face seal 17 while the

other end is coupled to a supply of filtered air or oxygen from an aircraft oxygen generator. The gas supply hose 24 can also be coupled to a portable air supply for transit to and from an aircraft.

The flexible cowl 5 shown in Figure 5 specifically covers the portion of the head and neck of the user that is not protected by the inner helmet 2 and any NBC clothing worn by the user. A neck seal 25 provides the required airtight seal between the flexible cowl and the user's neck.

The oxygen mask suspension system 3 and the first visor 6 are attached to the flexible cowl 5 and sealed to form a leak proof assembly. The non-return exhaust valve 7 acts as a pressure relief valve to prevent over pressurisation within the flexible cowl 5. The non-return exhaust valve 7 itself comprises two valves in series so as to prevent any reverse flow of gases back into the flexible cowl 5.

When the integrated respirator 1 is correctly mounted on the head, the oxygen mask suspension system 3 determines the viewing aperture located between the oxygen mask 3 and the brow of the inner helmet 2. This viewing aperture, and in particular the vertical distance, varies from subject to subject. Therefore, to accommodate these variations, with a minimum number of visor sizes, an adjustable means 26 of fitting the first visor 6 to the flexible cowl has been developed.

Figure 6 presents detail of the adjustable means 26 that is characterised in that it is larger in the vertical dimension, than the viewing aperture provided. A space under the brow of the inner helmet 2 is produced by

foreshortening the energy absorbing liner 14. Therefore, when the first visor 6 is too large for the aperture the top of the first visor 6 is inserted into the space underneath the inner helmet 2 as shown. The upper area of the flexible cowl 5 has sufficient material to allow the first visor 6 to move into the space underneath the inner helmet 2. Similarly sufficient material is provided between the oxygen mask suspension system and the first visor 6 so as to set the distance between the eyes and the inner surface of the first visor 6. To hold the first visor 6 in the optimum position it can be attached directly to the inner helmet 2 by, for example, draw strings.

An alternative adjustment means 27 that also provides a method of accommodating the variations in vertical height between the oxygen mask suspension system 3 and the inner helmet 2 is shown in Figure 7. In this case, the flexible cowl material that attaches the first visor 6 to the brow and side apertures of the inner helmet 2, allows for fore and aft adjustment. As such the lower portion of the first visor 6 can sit over the oxygen mask suspension system 3.

To assemble the integrated respirator 1, the flexible cowl 5, with integral visor 6 and oxygen mask suspension system 3, is pulled over the inner helmet 2. Location points can be provided on the inner helmet 2 to ensure that the flexible cowl 5 is correctly positioned. This ensures the respirator components, such as the visor 6 and oxygen mask suspension system 3, are correctly positioned. The overlap area between the inner helmet 2 and the flexible cowl 5 is bonded to ensure a leak tight

seal preventing any ingress of agents when there is a negative pressure inside the visor 6 or inner helmet 2.

The flexible cowl 5 and inner helmet 2 assembly when donned, is not in contact with the user's head but contacts the user at the neck seal 25 area. This configuration prevents unacceptable levels of discomfort when wearing the NBC head protection.

By employing the aforementioned adjustment means, 26 or 27, provides that one particular flexible cowl 5 can be used in conjunction with a number of inner helmets 2 of varying dimensions. This factor increases the compatibility of employing the same design of integrated respirator 1 with different users while allowing minor adjustments to increase user comfort.

One method of fabricating the integrated respirator 1 is to vacuum form the developed shape of the flexible cowl 5 from a sheet of NBC resistant flexible material as shown in Figure 8. The flexible cowl 5 is formed by seam welding to produce a leak-tight joint 28. Thereafter, the oxygen mask suspension system 29 and visor apertures 30 are cut out of the flexible cowl.

The visor 6 is then injection moulded, for example from polycarbonate to a high optical quality and coated with a NBC resistant coating on the outside surface and with an anti fogging coating, if required, on the inside. Bonding areas of the visor 6 and the flexible cowl 5 are then prepared and the visor coating can, if required, be stripped off to provide a suitable bonding surface. The visor 6 can then be bonded to the flexible cowl 5 using a suitable adhesive.

In a similar manner the outer surface of the oxygen mask suspension assembly 3 is bonded into the appropriate aperture 29 in the flexible cowl 5 so as to produce the required leak tight seal.

The neck seal 25 is also formed from a flexible NBC resistant material and bonded to the flexible cowl 5 to provide the required leak-tight seal at the neck area of the user.

An alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator 1 is shown in Figure 9. In this embodiment the flexible cowl 5 comprises a detachable front section 31. Located on the front section 31 are the first visor 6 and the oxygen mask suspension system 3. Therefore, the detachable front section 31 allows for the removal of the first visor 6 and oxygen mask suspension assembly 3 if access is required in, for example, an emergency where the inspiratory 18 or expiratory valves 19 and 20 have jammed or the demist air supply 4 has failed.

The detachable front section 31 is attached and detached by means of an airtight seal 32, detail of which are provided in Figure 10. The airtight seal 32 comprises a beaded edge 33 formed on the front section 31 and a channel 34 that matches the shape of the beading 33, formed on the flexible cowl 5. A zip 35 operating in zip guides 36 formed in the flexible cowl 5 and the front section 31 pull the front section beaded edge 33 into the channel 34 in the flexible cowl 5 thus forming a leak proof seal, as required.

A further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator 1 is shown in Figure 11. Here the flexible cowl 5 is formed by vacuum forming and fabricating a hood from a material that will stretch sufficiently to allow the neck seal 25 to pass over the inner helmet 2. The oxygen mask suspension system 3 and the first visor 6 are then fitted as described above.

Access to the inner to outer helmet fixing points 13 is achieved by means of apertures 37 provided in the flexible cowl 5. Sealing of the flexible cowl 5 to the inner helmet 2 can be achieved by means of compression seals 38. The compression seals 38, attached to the flexible cowl 5, are compressed against the inner helmet 2 when the outer helmet 8 is placed on the user's head by the presence of the outer to inner helmet attachment points 10.

A yet further alternative embodiment of the integrated respirator 1 is shown in Figure 12. In this particular embodiment the flexible cowl 5 consists of two parts. The first part comprises a head cowl 39 that fits over the inner helmet 2 while the second comprises a detachable lower portion 40 that protects the neck and shoulder area. The two parts are held together by a leak proof joint 41 that is similar to that described in Figure 10. The head cowl 39 can be manufactured to conform to the shape of the inner helmet 2. As the lower portion contains the neck seal 25, this is the only component that is required to stretch over the head during fitting.

The integrated respirator described in aspects of the present invention exhibits several key advantages over those described in the Prior Art.

When deployed by a user the integrated respirator provides a significantly high level of comfort and user acceptability since it is designed to avoid direct contact with the user's head. The integrated respirators thereby provide space for head cooling while simultaneously help to eliminate the feeling of claustrophobia and stress that are known to result from respirator hoods that fit closely over the wearer's head.

The integrated respirator designs describe above incorporate a certain degree of inherent flexibility. This flexibility allows the integrated respirators to be adjusted so as to improve user comfort while also permitting the same design to be employed by different users. In addition the design provides for the ear cups to remain on the inner helmet and so removing any alignment problems experienced by designs discussed in the Prior Art.

A further advantage of the integrated respirators described herein is that they can be simply manufactured. This manufacturing process is flexible and so enables the use of the most appropriate materials for NBC protection, user acceptability and ease of manufacture.

The foregoing description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description and is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. The described embodiments were chosen and described in order to best

explain the principles of the invention and its practical application to thereby enable others skilled in the art to best utilise the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications as are suited to the particular use contemplated. Therefore, further modifications or improvements may be incorporated without departing from the scope of the invention herein intended.

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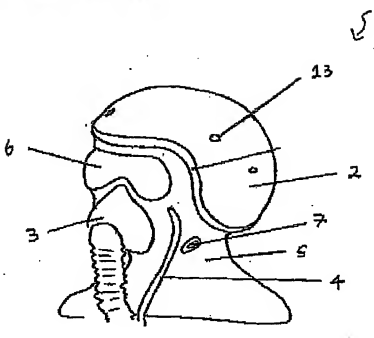

FIGURE 1.

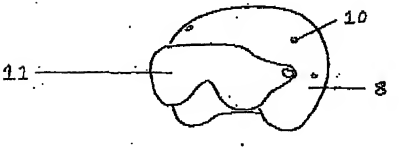

FIGURE 2

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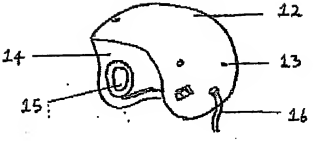

FIGURE 3

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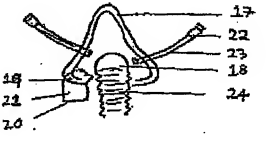

FIGURE 4

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FIGURE 5

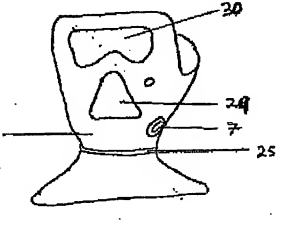

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FIGURE 6

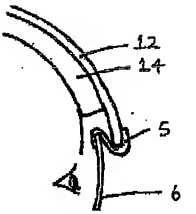
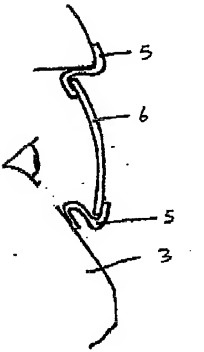


FIGURE 7



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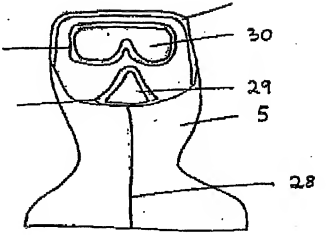

FIGURE 8

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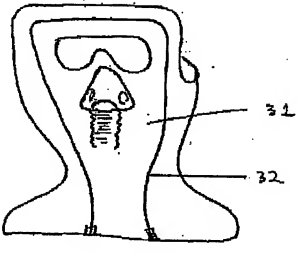

FIGURE 9

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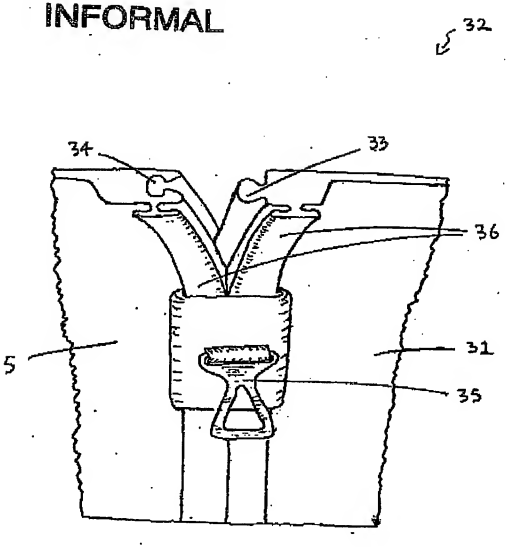

FIGURE 10

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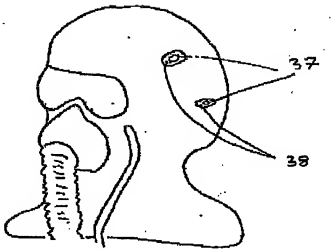

FIGURE 11

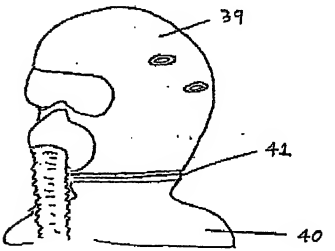

FIGURE 12